



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8TH, 1896.

NUMBER 50

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Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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TO, Rua da Alfandega

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## BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

## Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 103.)

Draws on:

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Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . " 950,000

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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## FOR 1897

AT

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No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Agents for

[December 8th, 1896.

Corns and Chilblains.

Ingrowing Nails.

## PROFESSOR ALEXANDER

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CHILBLAINS CURE in 24 hours.

Persons with ingrowing nails can be cured immediately without the slightest pain during or after the operation.

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Professor Alexander has for sale a specially prepared gargaric to take away bad breath as well as for cleaning teeth; also a tonic for cleaning the head of scurf and developing the growth of the hair and softening the same.

The money will be returned to those who, after buying any of the above named preparations, do not obtain results in 24 hours.

The Extraction of each corn lasts one minute, and other operations five minutes.

Professor Alexander has arrived here after an extensive tour in Europe, Australia, Africa, Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic and Uruguay and is now for the second time in Brazil.

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## TESTIMONIALS

Professor Alexander Parodi.

This expert and active dentist who is now visiting us, in order to exercise his profession, extracted yesterday in the public thoroughfare a large number of teeth from poor people, who greatly praise his skill.

The professor having been informed that our editor was suffering from rheumatism in his left hand, kindly offered him a bottle of his remedy which has radically cured him in 24 hours.

To the people of São Pedro we recommend the beneficial services of this benefactor of humanity.

(From the "Feuilleton" of *Muras*.)

I hereby certify that Professor Alexander Parodi extracted from a poor sick person, sent by me, the first lower molar which was carious and producing a fistula.

I also certify that a quarter of an hour after, the same person presented herself at the Santa Casa hospital of this city and showed me the tooth, saying that she suffered no pain whatever.

The above being the truth, I have certified it as requested.

DR. PEDRO JOSÉ DA SILVA.

Ouro Preto, 19th March, 1896.

I, the undersigned, suffered for 5 years from rheumatism, which lately has attacked my right arm,

and for more than a year gave me great pain in the joints, causing my arm to waste, in spite of the remedies which my physician had administered; but I got so disengaged that I had lost every hope of ever recovering my health.

Fortunately I applied to Professor Alexander, who appeared in this city as it sent by Providence; after my being examined by him, the professor restored my confidence.

Although I am not yet re-established, I have experienced great relief through the remedy applied during the few days of his stay here, being now able to move my arm, and I have every hope of getting well by continuing to make use of his remedy.

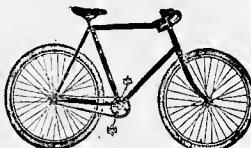
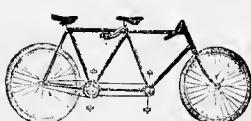
As this distinguished professional is leaving to day for Montevideo, on account of his having sold all his formulas to the able chemist, Mr. Francisco de Paula Calleya, his worthy pupil, with whom he left full directions for the continuation of the treatment, and refusing to accept any remuneration for either his work or his remedies, I cannot refrain from publicly expressing my gratitude to this humanitarian representative of science who did so much to alleviate the suffering.

May it please him, therefore, to accept a paraling embrage from one who forever will remain his grateful friend.

Porto Alegre, 24 November 1894.

ANTONIO JOSÉ DA SILVA GUIMARÃES,  
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caxias 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8th, 1896.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Owing to the excessive depreciation of the currency and the consequent increase in the currency cost of publishing this periodical, it has become necessary to make still another increase in our local subscription rate, which for the coming year will be 30\$000 to all points in Brasil. This small increase is much below the equivalent to the £2 sterling which has been the subscription from the beginning, but we still live in hopes that the exchange rate will improve and thus bring our currency and sterling rates more nearly equivalent. We trust that this trifling modification in our subscription rate, which will enable us to meet the increased currency cost of publication and also enable us to continue the issue of twelve pages, will meet the cordial approval of all our old subscribers.

The settlement of the Venezuelan question promises to be much more of a defeat for the United States than for Great Britain, and for the simple reason that it ignores Venezuela altogether and holds the United States responsible for the fulfilment of the agreement. It is said that the terms in which this arbitration agreement is drawn, will establish the general principle which is to govern all future disputes with American nations, and which will be nothing less than a nominal protectorate by the United States who will supplant the other nations of this continent in their disputes with Great Britain. On this point *The Times* (Nov. 11) says: "From the point of view of the United States the arrangement is a concession by Great Britain of the most far-reaching kind. It admits the principle that in respect of South American republics the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations.... It need scarcely be pointed out that the right of interference involves responsibility. If the United States espouse the quarrels of petty republics in South America they will be bound to see to it that these republics fulfil their engagements. Such a general protectorate, if carried on in the equitable manner which the cabinet of Washington may be expected to adopt, may go far to enforce the principles of national honor and honesty in quarters where at present they are often very imperfectly observed." From this it will be seen that if the United States interferes to afford protection to these republics against European aggression, it must also accept the responsibility of interfering to compel them to meet their just obligations. And it is easy to see that this might lead at any moment to the United States either assuming the obligation of making reparation for some refractory state, or compelling that state by force of arms to comply with its decision. In our opinion this position is wrong in principle and an error in policy. Unless invited to do so, the United States has no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of any other American republic, not even to protect it from punishment at the hands of an European power. These republics are all independent, and they have neither invited nor recognized any protectorate on the part of the United States. To assume such a right is a clear trespass upon their independence and an infraction of their sovereign rights. And as for its bearing upon the United States, it is a decided error in policy, a radical departure from the policy of non-intervention which has been so earnestly recommended by many of the principal statesmen of that country. If the United States undertakes to settle the quarrels of the restless republics of Central and South America, that country will never be free from trouble and will be in constant danger of war with various European powers. There is no occasion whatever for the assumption of any such responsibility. There is nothing to be gained from it beyond the poor satisfaction of enforcing some sentimental theory in regard to the Monroe doctrine, while on the contrary there is very much to lose. According to a homely old adage, "every tub should stand on its own bottom," which might well be applied to the various republics of this continent. Let them manage their own affairs and take the full responsibility for it.

The authorization to lease the state railways may now be considered an accomplished fact. The bill recently voted by the senate under the impulse given by the executive last month, has been passed by the chamber of deputies, but with an amendment. It was accordingly returned to the senate, where it was formally approved yesterday. By the terms of this bill the government is authorized to invite tenders for the lease of these railways, the competition to be based on the length of the lease, the conditions as to the personnel, the tariffs, the conservation, improvement and extension of the lines, the price to be paid, which must be in gold, and the guarantee deposit. The conditions suggested are those of extending the lines and reducing them to some uniform gauge, while those imposed relate to fiscalisation, subordination to the courts of the country, the temporary occupation of the line, or lines, by the government in case of necessity, the right to impose fines for infractions of contract, and the right of the government to take over a line before the expiration of the lease. Thus far, we are glad to say, none of the propositions for tying the hands of the government in negotiating the lease of these roads has been adopted. All sorts of restrictions have been suggested many of which would have rendered the negotiation impossible. Among these were some relating to the retention of the greater part of the present personnel, which no serious company could agree to. The rental of these roads represents the investment of an enormous sum of money for a limited period of time, and it is no more than reasonable that the lessee should require the fullest liberty of action in the choice of his assistants and employees. On the one side, the government is seeking to raise a large sum of money from the temporary disposal of a certain property; on the other, the lessee will seek to make a safe and paying investment of his money which will insure him a secure and liberal income. If he can not be sure of that income, then he will not care to make the investment. Under such circumstances, the government must be content to treat the lease as a business transaction pure and simple, and should be willing to give as well as to exact guarantees. On the other side, the lessee should be minutely careful in his study of the lines and the conditions of the contract. The senate committee recommended that the minimum sum required for the lease of these roads should be four and a half millions sterling, while from some quarters we have heard eighteen millions suggested. This is a very large investment, particularly for a limited period, be it 50 or 90 years. It must be borne in mind that but one of these roads is showing a surplus over working expenses, while the aggregate deficit is very large. They have been shamefully mismanaged, especially the Central line, and the permanent way and rolling-stock are in very bad condition. On the Central alone, it will probably require something near two millions sterling to put the line in good condition. Add to this the cost of the double track to Barra do Piraí, the change of gauge to Taubaté and the completion of the Mariana extension, now under construction, and the lessee will find himself under obligations to spend fully five millions in addition to the rental. As for the personnel, no serious company could afford to take the risk of retaining a staff so incompetent and negligent and untrustworthy. The staff on the Central, ac-

—The doctors took formal leave of the President on the 4th, advising him that he had no further need of medical attendance. He left for Theresópolis yesterday where he expects to pass the summer.

—There seemed to have been some alarm on the 4th over possible disorders on the Central railway. A police delegate was in consultation with the director of the road in regard to precautionary measures.

—Congress having terminated its sessions, the Brazilian minister to Uruguay, Deputy Porfirio, will soon leave for that capital. It is a curious feature in the present political regime, this accumulation of political offices.

—Complaints have appeared that the government had not been authorized to issue supplementary credits for the purpose to meet unexpected emergencies. The supplementary credit practice ought to be abolished altogether.

—The new Portuguese minister, Dr. Antonio Eanes, was slightly ill during the past week and was unable to come down from Petrópolis to call on the minister of foreign affairs. It is stated that he will not come down until next week.

—The ministry of war has rescinded the orders of the day issued in July last by Col. Thompson Flores with regard to Col. Carlos Telles, the latter having justified his conduct. Col. Flores may therefore consider himself at peace.

—The carnival societies have already begun their internal noises in preparation for that event. The police should prohibit their performances at once. Let them go out on the Copacabana beach, or some other uninhabited place, if they wish to howl and beat tom-toms.

—Among the arrivals here by the *Magdalena* we take much pleasure in noting that of Mr. Maurice Henry Hervey, correspondent of the London *Financial News*. Mr. Hervey was the Times correspondent in Chile during a great part of the recent civil war.

—A new party organ, the *Debate*, will soon make its appearance here in the interests of certain residents from the federal republican party (P.R.F.). It will be managed principally by the Paulista delegation and will be under the editorial management of Dr. Brício Filho.

—One of the three unfortunate girls recently rescued from a life of shame, has accused one of the police doctors of improper proposals to her. The three refused to submit to further examinations. If this is true, the police doctor in question should be promptly dismissed.

—The protocol for the settlement of the Italian claims passed the senate in 3rd reading on the 4th inst. and was at once sent to the Vice-President for his assent. The Italian minister, Sr. Martino, having successfully completed his mission, left for Europe on Sunday on the *Orione*.

—The Vice-President signed on the 5th inst. the legislative act approving the protocol celebrated on the 19th ult. between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister. This settles the greater part of the Italian claims and provides for the settlement of the others by arbitration.

—On Sunday Minister de Matos left for Europe.

—It was known that some of the Italians are

dissatisfied with the result of his mission and it was

reported that he would be insulted when going on board. The police adopted precautionary measures,

but nothing occurred to confirm the reports.

—We have to record the death of Conselheiro Lima Diáte, who was prominent in political life for some years previous to the overthrow of the monarchy. He was a senator from the state of Minas Gerais, where he exercised great influence, and had been cabinet minister under the liberals.

—The cabinet at a meeting held on Sunday is supposed to have discussed the question of pay for the President and Vice-President during the period in which the latter is at the head of the government on account of the former's illness. It seems that there is no legal provision for the case.

—The municipal conciliators being unable to find any useful work to do, have started in to change the names of streets and squares again. It is a curious circumstance that the average almanac can not let an old name alone. It is perhaps a good measure of his capacity, however, and must therefore be enured.

—During the first half of November there were 529 births, 544 deaths and 89 marriages in this city. The port arrivals numbered 12,587 and the departures 9,703. Among the deaths were 5 from yellow fever, against 2 in the preceding 15 days, smallpox 16 against 21, typhoid fever 2, and pulmonary consumption 185 against 127.

—Some days ago a cook stole from his employer, £1,000, which he gave to a friend to buy sovereigns for him. This friend kept the money and reported to the cook that it was counterfeit. The affair reached the knowledge of the police, which arrested the cook and his friend and succeeded in recovering 27 sovereigns and 300£ in currency.

—The general revenue budget was returned to the chamber on the 4th with a number of amendments adopted by the senate. The budget committee promptly met and resolved to accept the amendments without discussion, because no time remains for further amendments. The bill was accordingly reported and was adopted on the 5th.

—Two doctors in law advised themselves with a quarrel with the driver on one of the S. Christovão trams on the night of the 4th, and when the angry driver became particularly aggressive one of them drew a revolver. At the Mangue the driver obtained help and tried to eject the learned gentlemen from the tram. A police patrol then interfered and one of them had his head broken. The angry driver and his friends then made their escape, and the doctors remained in possession of the field.

—The *Paiz* of the 2nd was virulently angry with the deputies who have run away. He says that those who belong to the government party have no excuse for this withdrawal "during the active debate of the budgets," that it "only proves great incompetence for their civic duties and, we say it with just vehemence, a deplorable incapacity for the performance of so high and noble a popular trust." It is said, but it's true, and pity this is true! The *Paiz* says that much has occurred already to bring shame upon the republic, and he infers that it is time to call a halt. And many others think so too!

—The Vice-President has ordered the coining of some gold medals at the mint as premiums for the best students at the Colégio Militar, Gymnasio Nacional and in the primary municipal schools.

—The autograph of the commercial treaty with Japan, which has been approved by congress, was sent to Paris yesterday where it will be formally ratified by the Brazilian and Japanese ministers.

—We are glad to see that the minister of war had decided that military men in uniform may disport themselves on the bicycle. And why not? A man in uniform may quarrel and create disorder in the public street, he may insult women, he may assault inoffensive citizens, he may, in fact, do quite what he pleases. Why, then, should he not ride a bicycle?

—It is said that the minister of war is considering a plan for the organization of a company of twenty bicyclists for the army. As the country is practically without roads, it may be assumed that their activity will be restricted to the race-course of the Club Guanabara. Of course this project has nothing to do with the projected economies and the suspension of all unnecessary expenses.

—Various arbitrary acts on the part of the police have lately been occupying public attention, but without result. In two cases police delegados have been guilty of assaulting merchants called before them on trifling charges. Aside from the gross impropriety of a police official conducting himself in such a way, the victim of his brutality should have the privilege of presenting him for the audience.

—On Tuesday the jacobins called a meeting to be held on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula for the purpose of washing out the stain resulting from the vote of the chamber of deputies in favor of leaving the government railways. The stain was washed out by a heavy rain and the jacobins were conspicuous in their absence. The call was repeated on Wednesday, but only police detectives responded.

—One of the morning papers tells us that the President showed his parution by selecting a Brazilian surgeon to perform the surgical operation which has happily proved so successful. What has parution to do with such matters? The surgeon chosen is eminent in his profession and the President had confidence in him. That is all there is to it. To use such a choice to parution is to talk sheer nonsense.

—It would be interesting to know how long the government intends to submit to the refractory behavior of the Polytechnic students. According to an item in one of the morning papers, some of the students are dissatisfied with a decision of the minister of interior in regard to matriculations, and intend to appeal to congress. It should not be forgotten that discipline is an essential element in a school.

—There was a census of the federal republican party managers in this city on the 4th inst. for the purpose of selecting candidates for the approaching congressional elections. The result was as follows: for senator, Dr. Thomaz Delfino dos Santos; for deputies, Srs. José Antônio Muritiba, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira Junior, Oscar Gudoy, Aleixo Guanabara, Mamei Timóteo da Costa, Angélio Vasconcelos and Raul Barroso.

—An official telegram from the Uruguayan government was received here on Saturday stating that the revolution is ended and that Apurícar Saravia had fled with 15 companions. We are surprised that he was able to flee at all, as he was sealed. These official telegrams can always be believed when they are confirmed from trustworthy sources. Yesterday they reported the revolution as ended.

#### BIRTH.

On the 1st instant, at No. 35 Rua de Santa Christina, the wife of John L. Bisset, of a son.

#### DEATH.

—On 17th November, at Bahia, of yellow fever, EDWARD LIGHTON, 8 years of age, youngest son of William E. Harvey.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—Water is said to cost \$2000 a cask on Morro da Glória.

—The inauguration of a custom-house at Machado, state of Rio de Janeiro, took place on the 7th inst.

—Orders have been issued for the dispatch free of duties of the machinery for the petroleum refining company located on Ilha do Governador.

—Deputy Serzedello asserts that four-fifths of the wine imported into Brazil is artificial. The deputy, however, is not strong in figures.

—Glycero's paper, the *República*, seems to be living on official advertisements, of which in a single issue it has published no less than 2,500 lines.

—The law restricting crosswise traffic to vessels carrying the Brazilian flag, went into effect on the 5th inst. It is expected a very considerable increase in freights will follow.

—On the 3rd six brakemen on the Central were caught red-handed trying to break into a freight car loaded with merchandise. Five were arrested and all were at once dismissed from the service.

—Engineer Diogo de Lima e Silva has obtained permission from the municipal government to place on Rua de S. José an elevator for ascents Morro do Castello. The maximum fare will be 200 réis.

—The civil and criminal court decided on the 3rd inst. that Joaquim Pinto de Magalhães, of the firm of Magalhães & Irmão, is liable to the penalties of article 353 of the penal code, for falsifying Apolinaris water.

—A number of foreigners engaged in the coasting trade have lately taken out naturalization papers in conformity with the new restrictions. It is needless to say that compliance with such a law is only a formality.

—The old, old story. A considerable number of members of the new Reporters Club have failed to pay up, and the directors are now threatening to cross their names off the list of members if they do not come to time. The "old-head" is the bane of all such organizations, and will continue to be until every thing is put on a cash basis.

—We are glad to see that the new 200\$ notes are to be printed by the American Bank Note Co. The artistic work turned out by this company requires no commendation in Brazil, for it is better appreciated in Brazil to-day than ever before.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has signed the bill voted by the legislature for appropriating 100,000\$ for the purchase of sulphur of carbine, or other substance, for destroying ants, to be furnished at cost price to the planters of the state.

—The experts nominated to examine certain shares of the Sorocabana railway, found them to be false. The *Jornal do Brasil* says that two men implicated in the business have made their escape, one to Europe and the other to the River Plate. A third one was arrested on the 1st inst.

—On the 3rd a petition was presented to the chamber of deputies by Mr. Manoel Lanther, asking exemption from duties for the engraved plates and covers for his forthcoming book on Brazil. Congress should have no hesitation in acceding to the petition, and should in fact admit all such material for book publication free of duties.

—The general revenue budget as it finally passed congress on Saturday last fixes the general revenue of the nation at \$39,700,000, while the aggregate ordinary expenditures authorized are \$31,969,700\$156. The extraordinary expenditures will greatly increase this total, and will convert the petition, and should in fact admit all such material for book publication free of duties.

—The police delegado detailed to investigate the existence of spurious shares and debentures of the Sorocabana company, has made his report. He finds that all the suspected shares and debentures are false, recognized as such by the police and the company, and he finds that João Antônio Galho, Francisco Antônio Pereira and Hilário da Cria-sim are responsible for the crime. Galho is under arrest, but the other two have disappeared.

—The minister of interior gave his department clerks a little surprise party on the 3rd. He invited the department officers at 10:30 a.m., and to his surprise found nearly all the sectionals absent. About 40 clerks had not yet appeared. The result will be a little more rigor about the hours. If he could also impose a little more activity upon his staff, then we might feel secure. An employé who spends his day in gossip and smoking cigarettes might as well be absent.

—On the 3rd the chamber accepted the amendments which the senate had made to the budget of the department of industry with a reduction of about 25,000,000\$ had been made. This was to do as another amendment was adopted at the last moment concerning discretionary power upon the government of continuing any contract whose suspension might be considered hurtful to public interests in which might occasion claims for indemnity. This of course renders the specific restrictions in expenditure an absurdity. Those who are expecting economies in public expenditure will not be deceived by any such sham.

—It is satisfactory to note that the Senate amendments in the general revenue bill eliminating various disturbing and mischievous projects, were finally accepted by the chamber. By these are abolished the provisions for issuing paper money under the law of 1875, for converting \$8,000,000 of bonds into paper money, for "mobilizing" the bonds deposited in the treasury to secure bank emissions, for collecting 40 per cent of the import duties in gold, for paying the interest on the converted into gold bonds in currency, and for supervising and fixing exchange operations. We are now free from these projects for another year.

—The minister of finance has resolved, in accordance with the report of the acting inspector, to suspend for 30 days, with loss of salary, four *comitentes* (examiners) and six entry clerks for the offence of trafficking in false diplomas. Another clerk receives a double penalty, while the outside clerks concerned are prohibited from entering the custom-house. Several other customs officials are suspended for frauds committed in regard to gasses of rice and pork. It looks like a very trifling penalty for an serious an offence. If they are guilty enough for any penalty at all, then they cannot command confidence and should be dismissed.

—There was not a little hard criticism of the *Times* correspondent because of his statement, based on the *Gazeta do Notícia*, that the government is owing thousands of contos to commercial houses in this city, affecting nearly 1,500 firms. The *Com. do Figueirô* says that the "exaggeration is evident." Let us see. A bill has only just passed appropriating over 5,000,000\$ for something over 1,700 of these accounts in *executivo*, *judicial*. Several other bills are in Congress for other accounts in the same fix. The Central railway owes nearly 11,000,000\$ on mutual accounts, and every other department is heavily in debt. Will any one dare assert that these accounts aggregate less than 25,000,000\$?

—Irresistible! Discussing the impatience exhibited by the deputies who are leaving the city before the conclusion of the session and the adoption of the revenue bill, the *Pacto* of the 2nd says:—"The breaking up continues and it is public and notorious that the government, in order to retain in the capital a certain number of representatives, a short time ago put off the voyage of a steamer and yesterday was forced to renew this order, knowing at the same time the grave prejudices which by this act is caused to shippers and to private parties, with passage tickets taken and whose interests are being injured by this unexpected delay." Is it possible that the government is obliged to delay mail steamers in order to prevent departs from leaving the city? Why not stop their pay and fine them for their absence?

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal council of this city spends \$13,000\$ per annum on its archives.

—Vice-President Mamei Vieirino has signed the bill making a deficiency appropriation of \$1,787,802\$270 for the department of marine.

—An Italian named Daniel Arrivaria sent a telegram to Montevideo on the 2nd and paid for it with a 100\$ note, which was afterward found to be counterfeit. Interrogated by the police he said he had received it from a comrade named Juan. In his will Juan said he had received the note from a friend in Buenos Aires.

—According to Dr. M. A. Pimenta Bueno the g. went from Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1896, made remittances to Europe in the total amount of \$14,992,817 and \$12,000,000 francs, costing \$28,822,120\$813.

—It is said that work was begun on the carriage of silver in the nation on the 1st inst. What for? Does the government expect to put silver into circulation while its paper currency is worth only 8 pesos in the mints?

—The minister of finance has called upon the *Pacto* *Alegre* custom-house for an explanation in regard to the existence of 792,117,052 in *reais* (*reales*) in the cash of that public office. The inquiry is quite to the point. What right has a public official to take money from the custom-house, or any other public office, and substitute a worthless memorandum for it?

—The amount of cash at various banks of this city, according to their balance-sheets, on the 3rd ult., was as follows:

London and Brazil Bank..... 11,096,045\$110  
London and River Plate Bank..... 26,501,821\$285  
British Bank of South America..... 8,901,235\$650  
Bank da Lavoura e da Commercio do Brasil..... 2,824,091\$711  
Bank Commercial do Rio de Janeiro..... 6,892,578\$611  
Bank Raposo e Henrique..... 8,851,585\$586  
... National Bank..... 0,682,202\$883

Brasilian Bank for Deutsche..... 14,532,838\$162  
Bank do Commercio..... 5,332,798\$149

—*Habil mês, com o Brasil*. The *Diário Oficial* is using again the *zouzé* to *Commercio* in the weapons with which the latter attacked *o Rio* *Ator*. The financial telegram from London published in last Tuesday's *Zornal* is denounced as a product of the so-called defamatory campaign against Brazil, and its author is vigorously informed that *o Rio* will profit by the blow.

—The following returns of cash-in-transit receipts for the month of November are reported:

	8/8/	8/9/
Brasil. Jant. ....	6,016,110\$205	8,668,184\$392
Rio. ....	1,074,549\$403	1,708,651\$218
Par. ....	1,584,120\$028	not stated
Par. Grandioso do Sul	606,561\$601	not stated
Pernamb. ....	130,625\$81	not stated
Piau. ....	45,730\$70	101,491\$415
Naç. ....	12,581\$37	56,263\$660

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 7th, 1896  
Barcode of the Brazilian mints (1\$00), gold. 27 d.  
do do do in U. S. 27 d.  
do sum at \$1 86,45 per £1 sig. 57 75

do \$1 on U. S. sum in Brazilian gold. 18235 cl  
do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold. 8 80

Barcode of exchanging official on London to-day 8 1/4 d

Present value of the British mints (gold). 3170

Barcode of the West Indies (gold). 3170

Barcode of the Brazilian gold (gold). 315 is gold

Barcode of exchanging official on London to-day 17 00/

Value of £1 80 (80 per £1, sig. in Brazilian currency (paper). 5882

Value of £1 sterling ..... 28 353

Barcode of exchanging official on London to-day 8 1/4 d

Barcode of the West Indies (gold). 3170

Barcode of the Brazilian gold (gold). 315 is gold

Barcode of the British mints (gold). 3170

Barcode of the West Indies (gold). 3170

Barcode of the Brazilian gold (gold). 315 is gold

Barcode of the British mints (gold). 3170

Barcode of the West Indies (gold). 3170

Barcode of the Brazilian gold (gold). 315 is gold

Barcode of the British mints (gold). 3170

Barcode of the West Indies (gold). 3170

Barcode of the Brazilian gold (gold). 315 is gold

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Barcode of the British mints (gold). 3170

cording to competent observers, is fully three times what would be required on a similar road in the United States. And so untrustworthy are the men that accidents, resulting in enormous damages, are of almost daily occurrence. No private company could afford to entrust its property to such men. The staff will have to be largely reduced, and trustworthy men only must be employed. This is simply plain business; sentiment has nothing to do with it. Then, too, the lessee should not be obliged to build profitless extensions and branches, nor be subjected to vexatious restrictions as to tariffs and technical administration. The investor will want dividends on the money advanced, and the road must be managed so as to secure that result. And the Brazilian people must make up their minds in advance to see these dividends sent abroad without protest, and without complaining that the "foreigner" is taking money out of the country." There are many considerations in this transaction which a serious investor can not ignore if he wishes to avoid future trouble, and in our opinion the government will be wise to give him the fullest opportunities to that end. The roads are not by any means a "bargain" as they stand, nor will they be unless the lessee, or lessees, are treated liberally and given the fullest security. And in this respect every contract should bind the government equally with the lessees.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 17. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas and rejected the amendment of the chamber of deputies to the election bill. It also rejected the bill appropriating 1,000,000\$ for the expense of taking part in the Paris exhibition in 1900.

Nov. 18. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the elections in Pará and the Sapucaí railway. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the question of postponing the congressional elections and the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan.

Nov. 19. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas, the budget of the department of industry and the general railway plan.

Nov. 20. — *Senate.* — The senate voted in 2d discussion the budget of the department of industry, with amendments.

Nov. 21. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of the Santos docks, the amendments to the budget of the navy department and the budget of the department of industry. It voted the following deficiency appropriations: 1,115,203\$500 for payment of arrears of accounts for the Bareiro railway (2d discussion); 88,215\$86 for the payment of the balance of the amount expended in constructing four powder magazines on the island of Boqueirão (2d discussion); 2,500,250\$74 for the war department (2d discussion). The bill for revising the classification of various branches of the postal service was rejected. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the possibility of voting the budget for 1897.

Nov. 23. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of the Santos docks, political affairs in Amazonas and the budget of the department of industry. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber concurred in the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of justice and interior and rejected one.

Nov. 24. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of the Santos docks and the budget of the department of industry. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber concurred in the senate's amendment to the budget of the navy department and in some of its amendments to the copyright bill. It failed to sustain its rejection of the senate's amendment to the agricultural labor bill. The bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims was voted in 1st and 2d discussions.

Nov. 25. — *Senate.* — There was voted a resolution for extending the session to Dec. 10. The senate discussed the bill on municipal elections in the federal district and voted in 3d discussion the budget of the department of industry. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. The senate's resolution for extending the session to Dec. 10 was adopted. Deputy Cesario Mota introduced a bill on the manufacture, consumption and sale of alcoholic beverages and food products.

Nov. 26. — *Senate.* — The senate voted the following deficiency appropriations: 2,500,250\$74 for the war department (3d discussion); 88,215\$86 for the Boqueirão powder magazines (3d discussion); 1,115,203\$500 for the Bareiro railway (3d discussion); 1,787,802\$270 for the navy department (2d discussion). A provision for the transfer of educational establishments to state governments, offered in the form of an amendment to the budget of the department of justice and interior, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 15. The senate discussed the bill on elections in the federal district. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — At the day session the chamber discussed the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims and at the night sitting the bill for taking over the issue of the banks.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

— There are complaints against the postal service in Campinas.

— It is said that in the city of Maranhão from Jan. 1, 1894, to Oct. 31, 1896, there were 6,990 deaths.

— The Maranhense colonists in Pará are advancing the election of Dr. Aaron Reis as senator from Maranhão.

— The family of Apparecida Saarava has arrived at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul.

— The planting of eucalyptus trees is being carried on as rapidly as possible in various interior towns of São Paulo.

— The governor of São Paulo has asked the state legislature for authorization to import 60,000 colonists for plantation work during 1897.

— The *Estado*, a Santa Catharina journal, has suspended publication on account of threats of the commander of the police force against the editor.

— The political row in the state of Bahia continues, and the military force is maintaining order by taking sides and helping to suppress the opposition.

— The *Politico de Sergipe*, which had been forced to suspend publication, has made its reappearance. It recognizes Martinho Garcez as *de facto* governor of Sergipe.

— A so-called election for members of the state legislature was held in Ceará on the 1st inst., and the government candidates were declared elected without opposition.

— The Caetité government in Rio Grande do Sul is still seeking to make capital out of charges against the federalists for being concerned in the Uruguayan revolution.

— Governor Martinho Garcez is sending detachments of police to various towns of the state of Sergipe for the purpose of overthrowing the voters. At Marília he has caused one man to be arrested and forced others to absolve themselves in order to avoid arrest.

— The Chernom fraction of the republican party in Para has succeeded in preventing the nomination of Drs. Irineu Falho and Hipólito Lima for the next congress. Unhappily some good will result from these quarells, for they will help to create opposition to the P. R. F.

— The chief of justice at Onco Preto is trying to break up an organization of thieves operating in various towns in the state of Minas Gerais. Two members of the gang were arrested and finally forced to confess. The thieves had also been extensively engaged in house-stealing.

— According to the local paper, five cases of fever of a bad character, "which means yellow fever, had appeared at Lourinhã, São Paulo, up to the end of week before last. Of these two had died. The paper says that the sanitary situation there is not flattering, but considers that no cause has yet arisen for alarm."

— On the 1st inst., a reinforcement of 150 soldiers and 5 officers arrived at Bahia from Alagoas, destined for the military force operating against the religious fanatic Antônio Conselheiro, now at Caucaia, Bahia. On the 30th ult. the population of Jonzeiro was in great alarm over an anticipated attack from these fanatics.

— A grave-digger, when digging a grave some time ago in the cemetery at Rezende, disturbed 300 skeletons. They were not of the genus homo, however, but were plain, matter-of-fact pounds sterling. If such treasure troves were more frequent in grave-digging, there would soon be over-production in that unpopular calling.

— In São Paulo on the 1st inst., a watch-seller's shop at No. 57 A, Rua João Alfredo, containing 200,000\$ worth of merchandise and insured for 80,000\$, was destroyed by fire. A woman on the first floor, in her excitement and fright, threw her child out of the window. It struck a person passing below, which broke the momentum of the fall and prevented the child being killed.

— The Rio Grande federalists are now literally between the devil and the deep sea. They emigrated to Uruguay to escape the persecution of the castillistas, and now they are being driven back into Rio Grande to avoid participation in the strife which has broken out in Uruguay. It will soon be a struggle for life with them, and they will have peace and security only by conquering it.

— The ringleaders of the attempt, mentioned in our last issue, to depose the district judge of Itapera were the municipal executive agent and police delegate, whose ire had been aroused by an order of the judge for removing from the courtroom some rubbish intended to commemorate the glory of those two worthies and that of Floriano Peixoto, Biax Páteo and Alfonso Peña.

— We regret to learn through our correspondent in Bahia that several fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred there recently among the English and German residents, and that the city is considered very unhealthy. Among the fatal cases, in addition to that of the British chaplain mentioned in our last issue, was the youngest son of Mr. W. E. Harve, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank.

— According to a Bahia telegram of the 5th inst., Gen. Solon thinks that neither the number of soldiers nor the pecuniary resources at his disposal are sufficient for a successful campaign against Antônio Conselheiro. It is stated that the force under Major Felônio de Brito after the arrival of all the troops now on the way will be composed of 550 men, 2 pieces of Krupp artillery and 3 machine guns.

— A negro named Miguel Antonio presented himself to the police at Campinas recently and entered a complaint against the overseer of the Tamboré plantation for assault. He had several bad cuts on the head and said that he had been seized, beaten and locked up by the said overseer. He was not then employed on that plantation and was there merely on a brief errand. No wonder labor is scarce on some plantations.

— There was a strike among the newsboys in São Paulo on the 1st because the *Estado*, *Correio* and *Commercio* had increased their price per copy. They stopped the offices of the *Commercio* and tried to stop the sale of the *Estado*. One excited boy seized some copies of the last named paper and threw them up in front of its office, and was arrested for his pains. According to later advices, the papers will desist in enforcing the increase in price to the newsboys, which was to 80 reis a copy.

— The S. Paulo municipal chamber gave a monopoly of coffin-making to the firm of Rodova & Cia. This has excited the indignation of other coffin-makers and their friends, who on the 1st inst. recued from the municipal agents a coffin that had been seized and carried it in triumph through the streets. The municipal agents were driven from the streets by a mob, which was intent on stoning the house of Rodovalio, when the police interfered and made several arrests.

— In São Paulo two battalions of police have been disbanded, the officers being attached to other organizations. This has been done in conformity with reductions ordered in the budget.

— In Juiz de Fora after mass had been announced for the Emperor D. Pedro II and the cenotaph erected in the church, the vicar prohibited the ceremony and caused the cenotaph to be removed.

— The government has opened a credit of 100,000 at Porto Alegre for the purchase of equipment and saddles, and another of 92,000\$ for the purchase of horses. It all helps to prove that we intend to economize.

— On the morning of the 2d inst., two burglars broke into the house of João de Mora in Santos, and encountering him near the door, where he had gone to see who was at the door, shot him several times. The unfortunate man will probably die. He did not recognize the burglars.

— On the 26th ult., a resident of Pirassununga, São Paulo, named Manoel Pereira de Carvalho, killed his wife with a hatchet and knife. He spent an hour chopping and stabbing her, holy being covered with wounds. The police have opened an inquiry, but it would appear that Manoel is still at large.

— The government troops that took part in the engagement with the followers of Antônio Conselheiro on the 21st ult., have returned to Bahia. Their commander is said to tell some wonderful stories of Conselheiro and his men. According to a telegram of the 31st inst., Moju Felônio de Brito was still at Quelha with 195 men, awaiting the arrival of 150 belonging to the 33rd battalion from Alagoas and the same number belonging to the 26th from Sergipe. Conselheiro was reported to be still at Caetité.

— The official report of Lieut. Pires, *Correio* in regard to his fight with the followers of Antônio Conselheiro says that he lost 7 soldiers and two guides killed and 25 soldiers wounded. He claims to have killed more than 150 "bandits" and to have routed them, but subsequently retreated to Aína because of a lack of supplies. He says the fanatics are most ignorant and fought desperately. They paid no attention to the bullets and insisted on the soldiers with knives. They carry images and crosses and call Antônio Conselheiro "meu bom Jesus" (my good Jesus).

— The *Jornal do Commercio* says: — "An curious example of political enmity is that which the municipality of Itapecaí, Minas, now offers, who is registered not less than 30 public employees, federal, state and municipal, all belonging to one single family. It is what can be denominated a patriarchal government." The *Jornal* then proceeds to give the list, from which it may be inferred that the statement is true, and not the invention of some prejudiced and mendacious foreigner. The family wears the name of Corrêa, and is apparently the one which tried to depose a judge a few days ago.

## SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

At the annual general meeting of the Santos Athletic Club held on Sunday 29th ult. at the Boqueirão Hotel, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year:

Mr. John Holden Ford	President
A. da Costa.....	Vice-President
A. Keatham.....	Secretary
Messrs. G. R. Kennedy,	
H. Wright,	
A. Tweedie,	
H. Barton, and	
Blackburn.	Committee.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Pelotas telegram states that the federalists have again requested Gen. Tavares to ascertain whether the government is disposed to enforce the strict observance of the terms of the treaty of Aug. 23, 1895.

The federalist executive committee has issued an address advising members of the party not to take part in the revolution in Uruguayan.

The commander of the 6th military district is said to be organizing brigades for defending on the frontier the neutrality of Brazilian territory.

Torquato Severo is said to have announced his intention of changing his residence to the city of Rio Grande.

On the 1st inst. the castillista legislature adjourned.

It is stated that Col. Thomaz Flores will ask to be retired from the service on account of the cancellation of his orders censuring Col. Carlos Telles.

At S. Bento a soldier of the 6th battalion of infantry has died from the effects of severe corporal punishment.

## RAILROAD NOTES

— A new time-table for the Central is spoken of.

— The vote in the chamber of deputies on the 30th ult. in favor of leasing the Central railway was 72 to 47.

— The paymaster of the Central railway has been suspended on account of a shortage of 470,325\$633 discovered in his accounts.

— The *Jornal* understands that some employees of the Central are to be dismissed on account of certain orders for supplies.

— The Rio de Janeiro state government has approved the surveys on the extension of the Petrópolis line from Areal to Entre Rios.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* estimates that the economy of the Central railway at the close of the present year will show that the operating expenses during the year have exceeded the traffic receipts by 9,000,000\$.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the minister of industry has instructed the director of the Central railway to suspend work on all new constructions whenever possible and to fill no vacancies in the staff unless absolutely necessary.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th instant says: — "The probable deficit of the Central of Brazil railway in operating expenses during the year of 1896 will be about 9,000,000\$." It is to be feared that the *Jornal* is seeking to injure the fair repute of this great railway.

— The construction of the third track on the Central line to accommodate suburban traffic is being pushed forward with unexampled rapidity.

— The improvement in the suburban traffic of the Central line will be greatly to the advantage of the suburban towns within an hour's ride of the city.

— Passenger traffic on the line between Rio Grande and S. Sebastião was inaugurated on the 1st ult. and also on the extension of the railway beyond Bigué toward S. Gabriel.

— It is said that under the new time-table the Minas and São Paulo morning express trains will leave at 6 and 7 o'clock. This is more like it. The new director is certainly improving the service.

— In November the Gamboa (maritime) station of the Central received 676,355 volumes of merchandise, weighing 39,924,267 kilogrammes. The receipts for the month at this station were 634,074\$320.

— It is said that the Muzambinho company, which has a 7 per cent guarantee from the state of Minas Gerais, proposes to extend its line to Garimpo de Caioas, where there are excellent coffee lands.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th instant says: — "The unpaid accounts left by Marshal Jardim are aggregating nearly 11,000,000\$, and not 8,000,000\$, as it was supposed." As this statement comes from the *Immaculada Jornal*, we take pleasure in referring it to the Comte de Figueiredo and others in Europe who accused the *Times* correspondent of falsehood when he telegraphed that the government is owing thousands of contos to the business houses here. It would seem that the *Times* correspondent not only told the truth, but stated it very moderately.

— The bridge over the Rio Mogy-quaú, on the Sapucaí line was finished on the 27th ult., and as its roadbed is completed for the next 12 kilometers, it is expected that the track will be completed to Silviano Brantão station during the present month. Only 12 kilometers remain from that point to Rio Brantão, and it is expected that the connection with the Mogiana line will be completed and the line in operation by March next. This will open a new outlet for the Mogyana traffic, but in all probability it will be dearer and more troublesome than the present arrangement.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* is now publishing a continual story in regard to the maladministration of the Central railway by Marshal Jardim. On the 4th the subject was that of an order for wagons. It seems that ten were ordered September 1st from the Companhia Espanhola at 23,000\$ each, mounted on the line, of which five were for suburban traffic and five for the serra. On the 11th of the same month a contract was made with Messrs. Haupt & Bielb in 20 similar wagons, *viz.*, to for suburban traffic at £1,055 each, and 10 for the serra at £1,175 each, in neither case mounted. At current exchange these represent, says the *Jornal*, a loss to the treasury of 8,650\$ and 12,250\$ each, respectively, or 200,000\$ in all, in which 40,000\$ should be added for mounting, making a total prejudice of 240,000\$. We are not told why it costs 2,000\$ to mount such a wagon, nor whether the home-made article is as good as the imported.

## COFFEE NOTES

— The commercial editor of the *Paiz* estimates the Rio coffee crop for 1897-98 at 2,500,000 bags and the Santos crop at 3,500,000.

— An experiment in coffee-growing is reported from the parish of St. Martin, state of Louisiana, U. S. A. and it is said that a two-year-old coffee tree is this year well loaded with berries. The planter who is making the experiment, intends to put an acre or two into coffee.

— On the 3d inst. the state legislature of Rio Janeiro adopted a resolution asking the national congress to extend aid to the coffee-producing states before adjournment. It would be interesting to see a statement of what the nation has already done for the coffee planter, together with an exhibit of the uses to which he has devoted the money.

## LOCAL NOTES

— It is said that a new minister of war is about to be appointed.

— The heat for some three or four days of the past week was most oppressive.

— The federal democratic party is preparing to contest the congressional elections of the 30th inst.

— In the first congressional district of this city the students have nominated a candidate for deputy.

— It was announced on Sunday that the treasury has 40,000,000\$ ready for the Italian government.

— It is said the government will nominate Dr. Andrade Cavalcanti, chief of police, as a judge of the supreme tribunal.

— There was considerable activity in government circles in the 4th over the news from Uruguay, which were considered very serious.

— Col. Carlos Telles left for Rio Grande on the 1st inst. and will now consider himself privileged to disobey orders whenever it pleases him to do so.

— The chamber of deputies on the 4th inst. voted the bill authorizing the government to take over the bank emissions and lease the state railways.

— It is said that the Vice-President will give a ball at the Caetité palace on January 1st in case it is finished by that date. But will Aaron be willing to stay for that time?

— On Saturday last the minister of foreign affairs addressed a note to the Uruguayan chargé d'affaires asking for information in regard to the arrest of Brazilian citizens in Uruguay.

— We are sorry to see that some of the prominent defenders of *legaldade* are now quarreling among themselves. And they are not saying very flattering things about each other either.

— The academy of medicine has finally denied the published statement of Dr. Domingos Freire that the Budget-th medical congress had formally approved his vaccination against yellow fever.

December 7.—The market was definitely foreign, and during the morning every one seems inclined to buy out lots. The banks opened at 8:15 a.m., and all were trading at 8:15 a.m., with repassed paper plentiful at 8:15, at which some small amounts of real, commercial sterling were placed. Shortly after 8:30 a.m. the British Bankers and the Rio & River Plate Bank posted 3 1/2% for the month, the additional until 8:45 for a bank and 8:11/2 for other sterling were reported. Bills were offering from Sants at 8:11/2% without finding money here, and for a time it was not easy to place Rio exchange. At 9:30 a.m. the market was quiet, the feeling improved, and the day closed with banks at 8:15-6-8-1/2 and other sterling at 8:11/2-8:11/2. There was a good deal of business doing, and the increased strength of the banks looked like intent to drive the reported extremes below 8:15-6-8-1/2, but the market closed at 8:11/2 for other sterling. Notable gains were made in gold on the street, and the Bolso closed with neither bids nor offers of a veterans.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 30.	
1 Apolice, 55-964	2 Apolice, 1895, 033
20 do 45-1,195	11 deb. S. Barbara, 90
Banks.	
400 Republica... 139	100 Republica, 28-6
Miscellaneous.	
50 Alayala fns... 10	100 Lotarias Nac... 12,300
50 Cevi, Riva... 250	30 do do 18
120 Meth. S. Paulo, 41-50	140 Meth. do Brazil 25

## December 1.

44 Apolices, 55-964	300 deb. Cred. Novel 31
48 do 1895, 941	200 hu Cr. Cr. Brazil, 33
Banks.	

## December 2.

5 Commercial... 200	65 Republica... 139
50 do 199, 400	105 do do 140
142 Construcción... 750	28-6-100 5-0
5-8 Inv. & Com... 115	417 do do 61
Miscellaneous.	

## December 3.

2 Apolices, 55-915	74 deb. L'da conv. 4,300
200 hu Cr. Cr. Brazil, 33	

## Banks.

12 Commercial... 200	12 C. R. Brazil 160 <sup>2</sup>
70 Republica... 138	12 do do 100 <sup>2</sup> 130
120 Central do Br... 63	9 Merc. Sants... 130,300
63 Brazil—N. Am. 9,750	
Miscellaneous.	

## December 4.

13 Apolices, 45-1,755	15 Apolices, 45-1,920
500 do 125-2	255 hu Cr. Cr. Brazil, 33

## Banks.

25 Commercial... 200	65 Nacion... 198
112 do 199, 200	13 Republica, 28-6 500
20 Commercial... 210	90 do do 52
70 Lav. & Com... 115	
Miscellaneous.	

200 V. F. Saprucy 5,750	100 Meth. do Brazil, 25
Miscellaneous.	

## December 5.

10 Apolices, 55-915	37 deb. Allianca mill 208
7 do 1895, 6-6	10 do Br. Ind. 208
341 deb. For. Com. 100	30 hu. Pictorial... 25
Banks.	

## December 6.

30 Commercial... 200	103 Republica... 135
50 do 199, 200	250 do do 28-6 59
100 Lav. & Com... 100	
Miscellaneous.	

## December 7.

50 V. F. Saprucy 6	9 Leopoldina... 560
50 do 199, 600	45 Meth. do Brazil 250
50 do 26-6 13	50 Pictorial... 100
100 Lav. & Com... 118	200 Souocab, extens 12
200 S. Christ... 157	

## December 8.

13 Apolices, 45-1,755	15 Apolices, 45-1,920
500 do 125-2	255 hu Cr. Cr. Brazil, 33

## Banks.

25 Commercial... 200	65 Nacion... 198
112 do 199, 200	13 Republica, 28-6 500
20 Commercial... 210	90 do do 52
70 Lav. & Com... 115	
Miscellaneous.	

50 Allianca mill... 163	100 Meth. do Brazil 24
20 Pictorial... 4	1300 do do 23,500
13 Meth. S. Paulo 45,500	
Banks.	

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1896	
Assets:	

Guaranteed accounts.....	5,642,211 660
Head office, branches and agencies.....	13,304,600 000
Bills discounted.....	1,000,000 000
do discountable.....	1,878,619 114
do pledged.....	2,643,717 745

Securities pledged.....	6,001,538 000
do deposited.....	8,788,912 000
Cash in current funds.....	14,518,378 162

Liabilities:	70,006,399\$003
Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$100).....	10,000,000 000

Deposits in account current.....	5,031,033 340
Withd. interest.....	8,515,271 014
Head office and branches.....	1,010,708 931
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	6,816,153 493
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	2,444,601 725

Securities pledged and on deposit.....	2,444,601 725
do deposited.....	8,788,912 000
Cash in current funds.....	14,518,378 162

Assets:	4,236,087\$000
Bills discounted.....	7,212,145 729
Bills receivable.....	10,673,817 200
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	3,611,500 080
Sundry accounts.....	33,254,830 180

Pledges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	33,254,830 180
Cash in current funds.....	33,254,830 180

Liabilities:	65,823,830\$003
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,600,000 000
Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice.....	10,512,539 072
Head office, branches and agencies.....	1,010,708 931
Sundry accounts.....	7,474,124 650

Securities pledged.....	12,624,435 080
Bills payable.....	83,500 000
Head office, agencies and branches.....	10,916,106 773
do deposited.....	65,823,830 180

E. & O. E.	Kraak-Petersen, Directors.
LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED	Established in 1862.

Assets:	5,100,000
Capital.....	5,100,000
Ident. received.....	950,000
Reserve fund.....	950,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1896	
Assets:	

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

## BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1896.



**"APENTA,"**

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

**"APENTA,"**

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN

APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE PAVOURABLY-CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT WATER."

L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

## USES OF "APENTA"

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient. For occasional or habitual constipation.

By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.

In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.

In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.

Against hemorrhoids.

During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.

In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.

Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.

Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-esteemed purgative water."

"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."

"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters."

"Agrable to the palate."

"Exceptionally efficacious."

**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special remedial agent."

"Constant as regards its general characteristics."

"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients."

"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

**"APENTA,"**

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SHIPPIERS:

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25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

## SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

**NECTANDRA AMARA**

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889, and the Colombian Word's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicino in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonsfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Paranaguá, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy.—(Avrile April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottino who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastrintestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure in inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the ship *Aquilon* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his ill-position to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board ship *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always ill-spared when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for my one who loses 20 years in the drugging business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ CESAR DE MATOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Tirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th on February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

## MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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